श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : हमारे सवाल का अगर आप जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो मैं पहले आपसे पूछता हूं कि बिहार के जो 6 बड़ी योजनायें आपके यहां लंबित पड़ी हैं, उनको आप क्यों मंजूरी नहीं देते हैं ? ...(**व्यवधान**) मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने इसी सदन में "कोयल कारो" की घोषणा कर दी और "कोयल कारो" के बारे में कल अखबारों में आया है कि "कोयल कारो" ...(**व्यवधान**) ... नहीं लगेगा । सदन में अगर कोई मंत्री इस तरह से असत्य आश्वासन दे तो उसे क्या कहा जाए ?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister is evading a reply. I have given specific figures. I would like to know whether the figures I have quoted are correct or not. I have not taken the figures from anywhere else. I have put the two answers together the answer given today and the answer given last year. If you put the two answers together, it comes to a conjecture. I would like to know whether this conclusion is correct or not. The hon. Minister should reply to that.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The transmission losses differ from one State to another State. In order to decrease the transmission losses, innovative and modernisation methods are being taken and by these, the transmission and distribution losses are being reduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Written Answers to Questitns

गुजरात में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक द्वारा आबंटन

*62. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक ने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए जिलेवार कितनी राशि आवंटित की है;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक आठवीं योजना के दौरान गुजरात में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए जिलेवार किन-किन प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) विशेष कृषि परियोजना (एस०पी०ए०) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम का एक कार्यक्रम है जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पम्प सैटों को बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए परेषण लाइनें खींचने और अन्य आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, वाणिज्यिक बैंक और राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा राज्यों में बिजली बोर्डों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण किया जाता है । जिलावार आवंटन राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है । सातवीं योजना में 1987–88 से 1989–90 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के तहत नाबार्ड द्वारा गुजरात राज्यों को आवंटित रकम और उसके अन्तर्गत प्राप्त उपलब्धियों को नीचे दर्शाया गया है —

(लाख रुपए)

वर्ष	आबंटन	उपलब्धि
1985–86	*	704
1986–87	–	114
1987–88	500	918
1988–89	494	592
1989–90	578	381

*(ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम/विशेष कृषि परियोजना कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से कोई आबंटन नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि उसे छोटी सिंचाई के आबंटन के साथ ही जोड़ दिया गया था ।)

(ग) नाबार्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उसने अभी आठवीं आयोजना अवधि के लिए अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए आबंटन की रकम का निर्धारण नहीं किया है ।

Import of edible oil

*66. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of edible oil proposed to be imported into the country during October, 1991 to October, 1992;

(b) what are the names of the countries from which it would be imported; and

(c) what are the details of the price, mode of payment and other conditions settled with the countries from which the said imports are proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The quantum of imports of edible oils from October 1991 to October 1992 is yet to be decided by the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution. In the meanwhile, it has been decided to import 1.5 lakh tonnes of Palmolein from October, 1991 to March, 1992. Out of this, 70,000 tonnes would be imported by the State Trading Corporation through Exim Scrips and 80,000 tonnes by the State Governments against export of specified commodities. Palmolein imported by India is of Malaysia or Indonesia origin. The details of price/mode of payment depend on the international market situation at the time of each purchase.

Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers

*67. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a group insurance scheme for handloom weavers, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether the scheme is applicable to handloom weavers who are outside the cooperatives, but working under the Handloom Development Corporations and also under the producers of handloom cloth in the private sector; and

(c) what are the nodel agencies set up to implement the scheme in all the three sectors Cooperative, Public and Private?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security for the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, such as handloom weavers, a group insurance scheme called "Social Security Scheme 1988" was formulated by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Group Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers can be administered through Handloom Board, Corporation or registered co-operative societies which can act as nodel agency on behalf of the insured members. Under the scheme, all members between the age group of 18 to 60 years are eligible to participate in the benefits of the scheme. The scheme envisages that a sum assured of Rs. 3000 will be paid to the legal heir of the insured member in his normal death and double the sum assured i.e., Rs. 6000 will be paid to the legal heir in the event of death due to accident. Under this Scheme, the annual premium is subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent from the Social Security Fund set up by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the balance 50 per cent is paid by the beneficiary. The annual premium for securing the said assurance will be @ Rs. 10 per thousand sum assured per member i.e., out of the annual premium of Rs. 30, every